

Eelgrass in the Great Bay
Estuary

New Hampshire / Maine





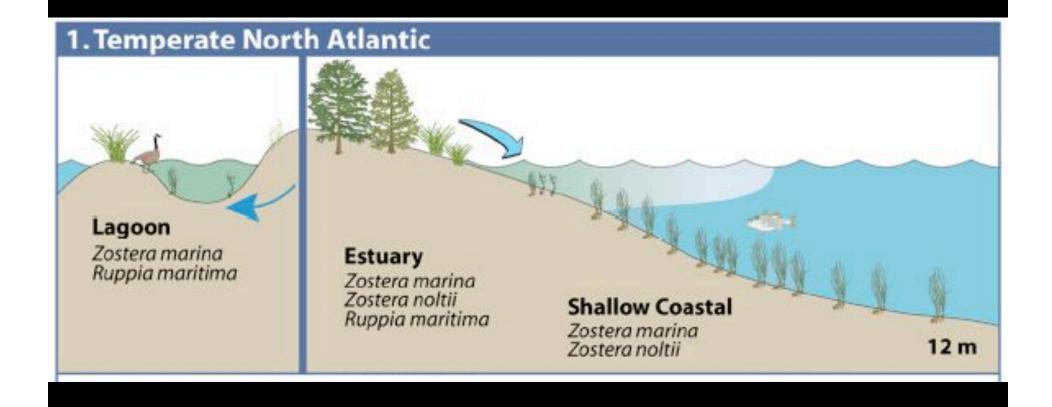
FUNCTIONS & VALUES



- 1) primary production
- 2) nutrient uptake & storage
- 3) oxygen production
- 4) physical structure
- 5) epibenthic & benthic production



- 1) supports food web & fisheries
- 2) improves water quality
- 3) improves water quality & fisheries
- 4) supports nursery habitat & food web
- 5) supports food web & fisheries

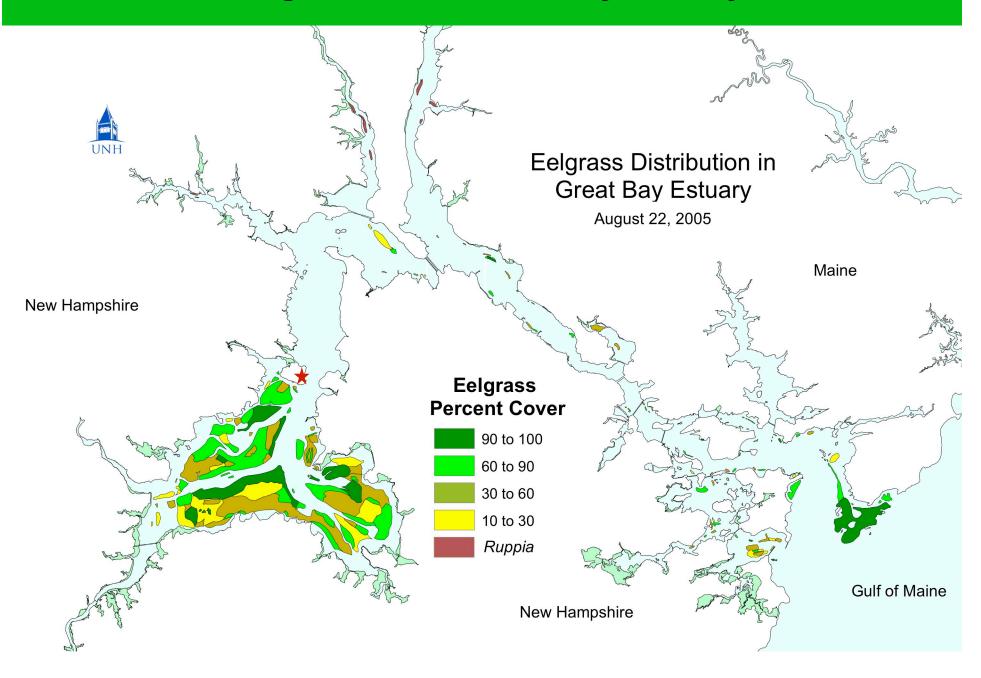


Short et al. 2007 JEMBE



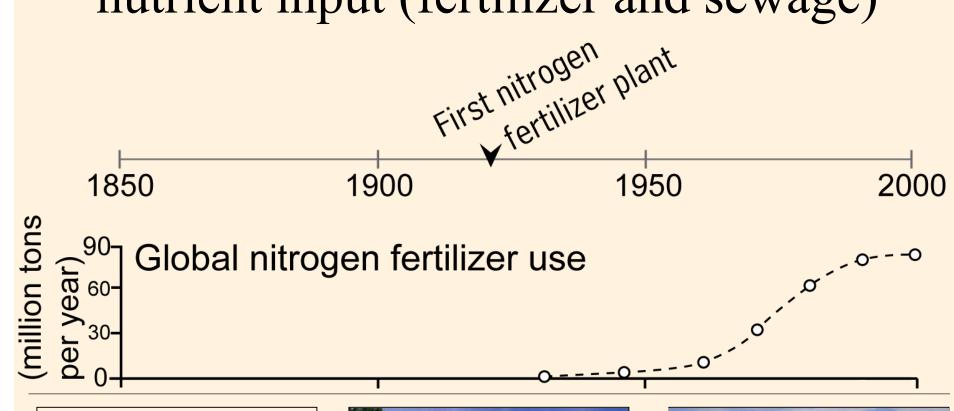


Seagrass in the Great Bay Estuary



THREATS to Seagrasses	IMPACTS to Seagrasses	Result of Impact to Seagrasses
Water clarity	poor light	REDUCED PRODUCTIVITY / DEATH
Turbidity TSS	<mark>poor light</mark>	REDUCED PRODUCTIVITY / DEATH
Nutrient overenrichment	<mark>poor light</mark>	REDUCED PRODUCTIVITY / DEATH
Siltation	poor light /smothering	REDUCED PRODUCTIVITY / DEATH
Contaminant exposure	metabolic stress	REDUCED PRODUCTIVITY / DEATH
Climate change	metabolic stress	REDUCED PRODUCTIVITY / DEATH
Disease	metabolic stress	REDUCED PRODUCTIVITY / DEATH
Bioturbation	uprooting/burial	REDUCED DENSITY / DEATH
Increased wave exposure	uprooting/burial	REDUCED DENSITY / DEATH
Dredge/ fill	uprooting/burial/shading	REDUCED DENSITY/ AREA/ DEATH
Fishing Activity	uprooting/burial/shading	REDUCED AREA / DEATH
Boating Activity & Docks	uprooting/shading	REDUCED AREA / DEATH

Pressures to seagrass: increased nutrient input (fertilizer and sewage)



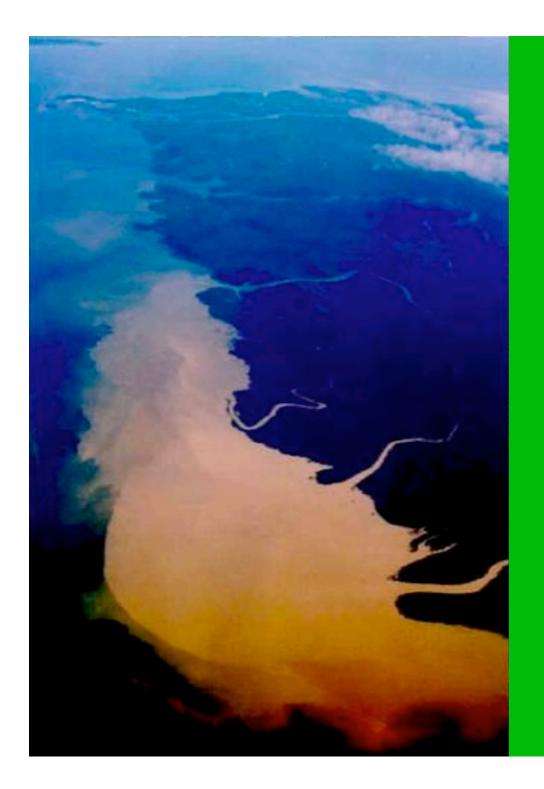






Orth et al. 2006. Bioscience 56: 987-996





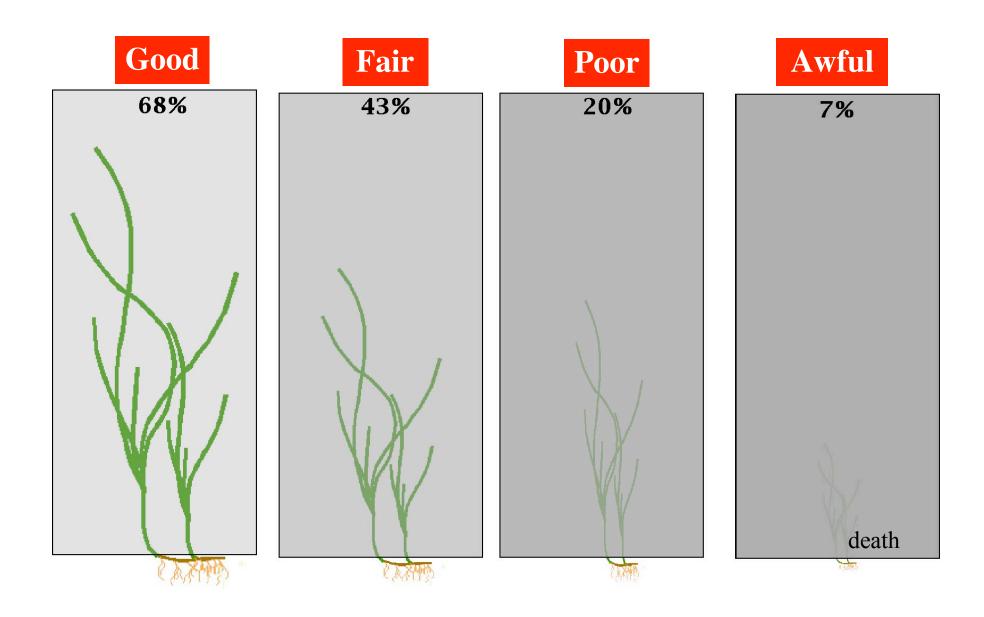
Suspended Sediments

Massive land clearing and deforestation in Malaysia

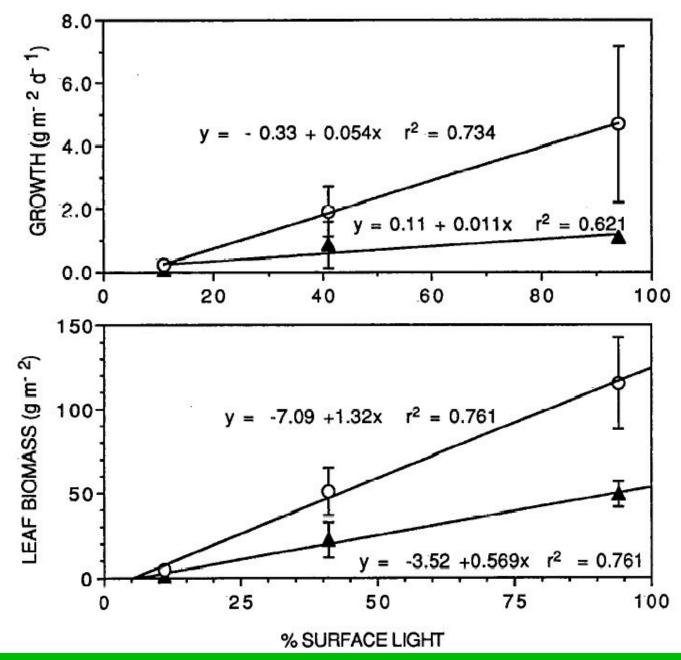
Sedimentation - Road construction in Palau



Water quality and light

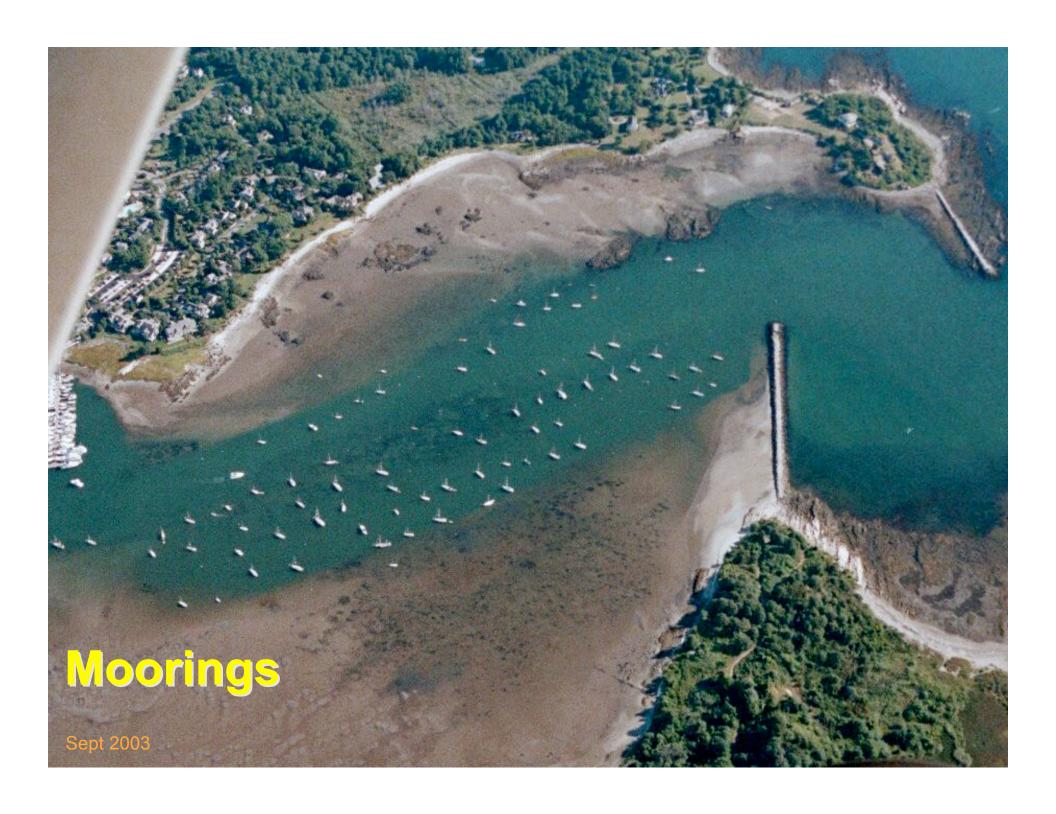


What are cumulative impacts?



Short, F.T., D.M. Burdick and J.E. Kaldy. 1995. Mesocosm experiments quantify the effects of eutrophication on eelgrass, *Zostera marina* L., Limnology and Oceanography 40:740-749

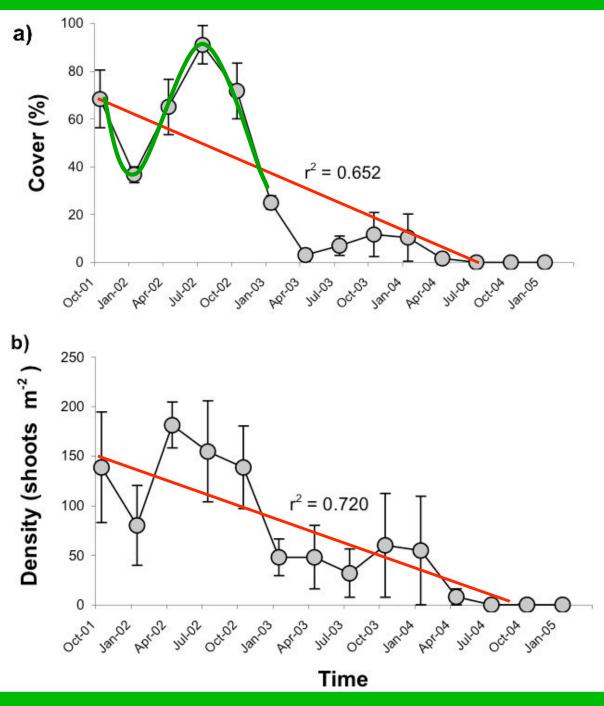




PORT EXPANSION / DREDGING







New Hampshire

Climate change

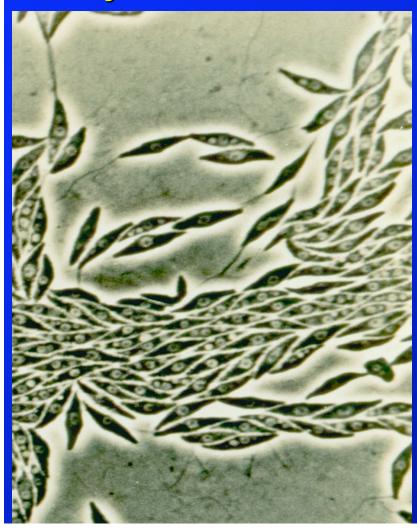
_

goose grazing



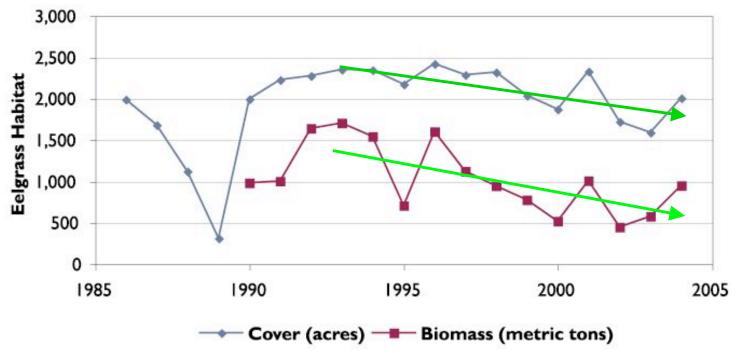
WASTING DISEASE LOSS

Labyrinthula zosterae



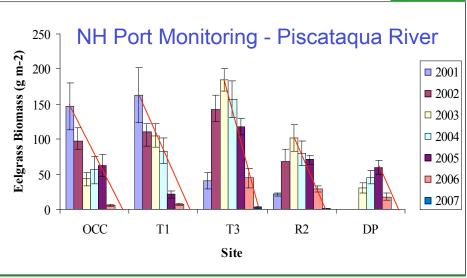


Monitoring Eelgrass cover and biomass in the Great Bay (Figure 17)



Data Source: UNH Seagrass Ecology Group

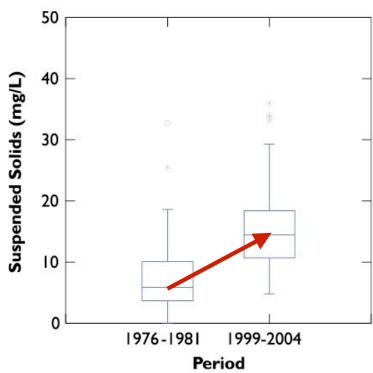
Eelgrass Monitoring in New Hampshire, USA



What is the cause of decline?

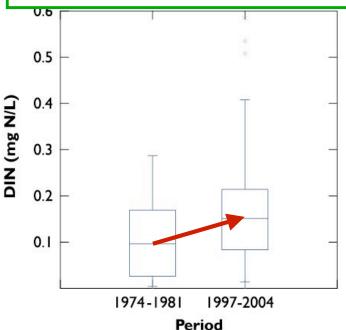
Suspended solids concentrations measured at Adams Point at low tide (Figure 7)

Data Source: UNH Jackson Estuarine Laboratory



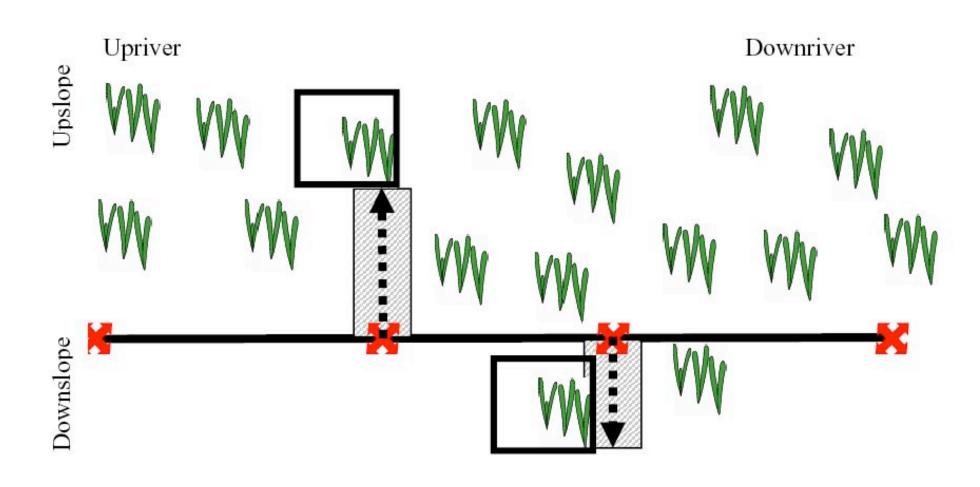
Dissolved inorganic nitrogen concentrations measured at Adams Point at low tide (Figure 6)

Data Source: UNH Jackson Estuarine Laboratory

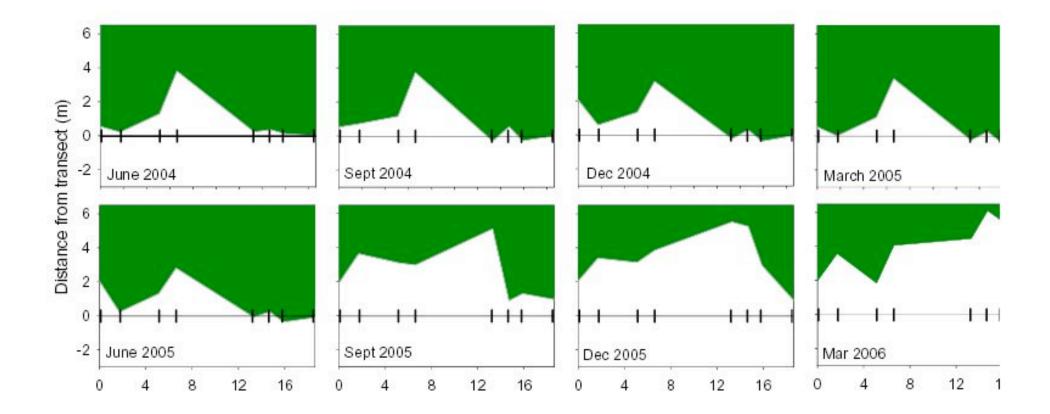


From: NH
State of the
Estuary Report
2006 - NHEP

Eelgrass Deep Edge Method



Rivers and Short (in review)



THREATS	<u>IMPACTS</u>	Result of Impact
to Seagrasses	to Seagrasses	to Seagrasses
Water clarity	<mark>poor light</mark>	REDUCED PRODUCTIVITY / DEATH
Turbidity TSS	<mark>poor light</mark>	REDUCED PRODUCTIVITY / DEATH
Nutrient overenrichment	poor light	REDUCED PRODUCTIVITY / DEATH
Siltation	poor light /smothering	REDUCED PRODUCTIVITY / DEATH
Contaminant exposure	metabolic stress	REDUCED PRODUCTIVITY / DEATH
Climate change	metabolic stress	REDUCED PRODUCTIVITY / DEATH
Disease	metabolic stress	REDUCED PRODUCTIVITY / DEATH
Bioturbation	uprooting/burial	REDUCED DENSITY / DEATH
Increased wave exposure	uprooting/burial	REDUCED DENSITY / DEATH
Dredge/ fill	uprooting/burial/shading	REDUCED DENSITY/ AREA/ DEATH
Fishing Activity	uprooting/burial/shading	REDUCED AREA / DEATH
Boating Activity & Docks	uprooting/shading	REDUCED AREA / DEATH

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

- New Hampshire Port Authority
- NOAA
- University of New Hampshire
- National Estuarine Research Reserves



